

1992

Census of

Construction Industries

CC92-I-6

INDUSTRY SERIES

Highway and Street

Construction Contractors,

Except Elevated Highways

Industry 1611

Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-6

INDUSTRY SERIES

Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways

Industry 1611

Issued June 1995



U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries. The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the Economic Census Staff of the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

This report was prepared in the Manufacturing and Construction Division. Barry A. Rappaport, Assistant Chief for Construction and Mineral Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of Patricia L. Horning, Chief, Construction and Mineral Census Branch, with staff assistance by Juliana Van Berkum, Susan L. Hostetter, Doris M. Kling, Carolyn J. Stone, and Linda M. Taylor. The sampling plans and variance and estimation specifications were developed by Dennis K. Duke. Under the direction of C. Lloyd Anderson, the Systems Support Staff maintained the small computers and assisted in the management of computer output.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative-record processing, quality control, and the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed by the staff of the Data Preparation Division, Judith N. Petty, Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed by the staff of the Geography Division, Joel Morrison, Chief.

The computer processing systems were developed and coordinated in the Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, Charles P. Paulter, Jr., Chief, and Sarah W. Baumgardner, Assistant Chief. Samuel Rozenel, Chief, Current Construction Branch, was responsible for the design and implementation of the computer systems. The computer programs were prepared under the supervision of Leonard S. Sammarco and Kevin J. Montgomery.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, Marvin D. Raines, Chief.

The staff of the Administrative and Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for the publications and report forms. Bernadette J. Gayle provided publication coordination and editing.

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call 301-457-4680.



Economics and Statistics
Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich , Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Martha Farnsworth Riche , Director
Harry A. Scarr , Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider , Principal Associate
Director for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker , Associate
Director for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg , Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND COORDINATION
DIVISION

John P. Govoni , Chief

MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

David W. Cartwright, Chief

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1992 Economic Census consists of the following eight censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries
- Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1992 Census of Agriculture and 1992 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic census is scheduled to be taken in 1998 covering the year 1997.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of the economic census are available in printed reports for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office and on compact discs for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State data centers in every State as well as business and industry data centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

The 1992 Economic Census covers more of the economy than any previous census. New for 1992 are data on communications, utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate, as well as coverage of more transportation industries. The economic, agriculture, and governments censuses now collectively cover nearly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Among other changes, new 1992 definitions affect the boundaries of about a third of all metropolitan areas. Also, the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses has now been expanded to include all corporations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual subcomponents of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic census, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The census of transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks, but expanded in 1987 to cover business establishments in several transportation industries. For 1992, these statistics are incorporated into a broadened census of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 is the census of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation.

The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic census in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

An economic census has also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam since 1958, and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1987 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the census provides complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, with the results appearing in publication series such as Current Business Reports (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports, and the Quarterly Financial Report. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the census. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1992 Economic Census and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 1992 Economic Census*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

Census of Construction

GENERAL

The 1992 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction or construction on their own account for sale as defined in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*¹ (SIC). This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction. The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity:

1. **Building construction by general contractors or by operative builders.** General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other building projects. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale are also included here. However, investment builders who build structures on their own account for rent are classified in Real Estate.
2. **Heavy construction general contractors.** Heavy construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, bridges, pipelines, sewers and water lines, marine construction, power, and petro-chemical plants and other nonbuilding construction projects. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction, if they are specifically engaged in the following activities: grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets, and public sidewalks; trenching, cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling.
3. **Construction by other special trade contractors.** These contractors include plumbers, painters, carpenters, electricians, brick layers, roofers, etc. For the most part, they perform their work at the site of construction, although they may also have shops where they perform work incidental to the job site.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others all of the actual construction work or those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total dollar value of business done for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1992. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction work to total business was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity. Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry but also their secondary activities. The industry reports, however, do present data on the extent of secondary activities.

Prior to 1992, this census also included one industry classified in the Real Estate area, SIC 6552, Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. This industry is covered in the 1992 Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. With some exceptions, a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted

¹*Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each establishment operated during all or any part of 1992. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies.

If an establishment was engaged in construction and one or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report for each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1992 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1992 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Tabulation of data for these businesses are based on administrative records and are shown only in U.S. summary publications and the geographic area reports series. Refer to the section on "Sample Design" for details. Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The companies included in the 1992 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1992 Economic Censuses. Construction companies were divided into employers (companies with payroll) and nonemployers (companies without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on nonemployers were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government.

Employer Companies

Developing the sampling frame for employer companies. This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of companies engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of

ownership of each company and also indicates whether or not the company is subject to the FICA. Each company in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each company. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer companies. However, for the 1992 Economic Census the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those companies which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment companies and large single-establishment companies. Thus, the 1992 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer companies was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multiestablishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS. Refer to the section on "Establishment Basis for Reporting" for details.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a company to the proper economic census, but there were a number of companies for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Schedule, was mailed to all such companies, requesting information on the nature of the company's activities. From the information reported, the company was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction companies found in this way were identified only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

Selecting the employer sample. The sample was designed to provide reliable State and metropolitan area estimates for each construction industry. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with 1991 administrative payroll of \$480,000 or more and a probability sample of single-establishment companies with payroll under that amount. Supplementing the sample were construction companies identified from the NC-9923, General Schedule. Also affecting the sample were the misclassified companies; i.e., companies included in the samples of other trade areas which reported they were construction companies and companies originally classified in construction which reported they were not construction companies.

Of the 547,000 single-establishment employer companies initially classified as construction companies, 158,000 were included in the sample. All of the 11,000 establishments of multiestablishment companies were included in

the sample. There was a net increase in the sample of 48,000 establishments resulting from establishments originally unclassified (receiving the NC-9923) or misclassified.

The probability sample of the smaller single-establishment companies was a stratified random sample. Strata were formed from all establishments with the same initial four-digit SIC code, in the same State, in the same metropolitan area, or in the balance of the State, and in the same size class based on estimated total employment. If the four-digit SIC code for an establishment was incomplete, the establishment was placed in a stratum for miscellaneous companies. Because they were small, all companies were included in the sample for the following three industries: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

Estimation procedures for 1992 and 1987 data. Since all larger employer companies and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of companies not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled companies and the aggregates for the certainty companies. All estimates for 1992 and 1987 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i / p_i$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

Data for certain characteristics were reported as a percentage of the dollar value of business done. Before this formula was applied to those characteristics, it was necessary to convert the reported percentages into dollars.

Reliability of employer statistics. Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimated directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used. The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability; i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the

relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, although they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. Other tables show relative standard errors only for certain characteristics because of lack of space.

As calculated for this report, the relative standard error measures certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples with the same size and design, between the estimates and the true value being estimated. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; and errors made in processing the data. Although no direct measurements of the biases have been obtained, it is believed that most of the important response and operational errors were detected in the course of reviewing the data for reasonableness and consistency.

A potential source of bias is in the imputation for those establishments that have not responded by the time of final publication. Data were estimated for establishments that did not report by that date, although selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Some publication cells in which more than 40 percent of the data were not reported have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Companies

As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all companies was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with companies without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction companies were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return.

Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1992 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of 22 questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the following SIC groups: 15, 16, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, and 179. Establishments with 1991 administrative payroll of \$1,080,000 or more all received the standard form. For those sample establishments with payroll under that amount, half received the standard form and half received the short form. The short forms covered only major items and omitted some of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were elicited from construction trade associations and advisory groups.

Also, approximately 6,000 establishments in SIC's 1521, 1629, and 1799 were surveyed in the Census of Construction Industries 1989 Pretest. This survey consisted of four panels which received one of four experimental questionnaires and one panel which received the control questionnaire. Along with the questionnaire, these establishments received an evaluation questionnaire, which requested information about respondents' reactions to the questionnaire, problems in completing the questionnaire, and how long it took to complete the questionnaire. Results from the 1989 Pretest questionnaire are reflected as reworded questions, improved instructions, and restructured value of business questions in the 1992 questionnaires.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1992 census report forms were mailed out in December 1992. They were mailed from and returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, IN, where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished. Collection of these report forms was essentially completed in July 1993.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters near Washington, DC.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and

imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group) and State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1992 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. A separate code was assigned on each basis allowing us to present data by both physical location of the establishment and location of construction work.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected MSA's, CMSA's and PMSA's.

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In 1987 and 1992, the "value of construction work" was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. In 1992, this item was collected as a total of three separate items. These items (receipts from construction contract work, value of speculative construction work, and value of construction work done for own use) were collected separately to emphasize construction activity that had been poorly reported in previous censuses.

Receipts from the sale of land were not collected separately in 1992, as in 1987, but are still excluded from the value of construction work done.

All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to

other construction firms and may also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

Duplication in value of business between other construction and nonconstruction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added" avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added" is defined in the 1992 Census of Construction Industries as equal to dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1992 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-457-4680.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity; whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industry. Significant amounts

of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (in real estate, manufacturing, utilities, and communications, for example), both as "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the value in place series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners which are normally not reflected in the census of construction industries.

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** Represents the sum of all employees during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.
- Represents zero.
- ² Represents value of construction work less costs for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- ²² Represents dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In 1987, for SIC 1531, land receipts were collected as a component of dollar value of business and, therefore, were subtracted from this value. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated relative standard error, or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For the United States	By State	By employment size	By size class of dollar value of business done	By type, class, and location of construction ¹	By specialization in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—buildings, machinery, and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—buildings, machinery, and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during year—buildings, machinery, and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New buildings—machinery and equipment	3					
Used buildings—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, costs for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9	1, 9				
Construction workers—quarterly	2, 9	9				
Other employees—average number	2					
Other employees—quarterly	2					
Establishments—number in business during year	1, 2, 4, 8, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels—costs for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Ownership—private or government owned	2					
Payroll:						
First-quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—costs for	2					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, selected industry	12	13				
Receipts and value:						
Dollar value of business done, total	2, 11		5	6	11	
Value of construction work, total	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10	1, 10	5	6	7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	1, 2					
Other business receipts	2					
Net value of construction work	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Rental costs:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For buildings	2					
Repairs to buildings and other structures	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Subcontract work to others, costs for	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1987 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction; additions, alterations, or reconstruction; or maintenance and repair work.

Contents

Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page]

	Page
Introduction to the Economic Census.....	III
Census of Construction	V
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	X
Summary of Findings	2

FIGURES

1. Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction	3
2. Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done	3

TABLES

Statistics for Establishments With Payroll

1. General Statistics by State: 1992 and 1987	4
2. Detailed Statistics: 1992 and Earlier Census Years.....	6
3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation: 1992 and 1987	7
4. Value of Inventories: 1992 and 1991	7
5. Selected Statistics by Employment Size Class: 1992 and 1987	8
6. Selected Statistics by Size Class of the Dollar Value of Business Done: 1992 and 1987	8
7. Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction: 1992 and 1987	9
8. Selected Statistics by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1992	10
9. Quarterly Construction Worker Employment by State: 1992	11
10. Value of Construction Work by Location of Construction Work: 1992 and 1987 ...	12
11. Dollar Value of Business Done by Kind-of-Business Activity: 1992 and 1987	13
12. Selected Industry Ratios: 1992 and 1987	14
13. Selected Industry Ratios by State: 1992	15

Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries	B-1
C. Geographic Divisions and States.....	C-1

Publication Program..... Inside back cover

Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987* (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1992, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$36.6 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$35.3 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$12.3 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$7.5 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$1.2 billion. Value added for 1992 was \$15.7 billion.

There were 10,090 establishments with total employment averaging 257,356 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$7.4 billion.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 29 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 86 percent of all business done.

A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. A separate census report was required from each sampled establishment covering domestic operations. Separate reports were not, however, required for each project or construction site.

For 1987 and earlier censuses, receipts from the sale of land were collected separately for general contractors and operative builders. These receipts were included in the total dollar value of business done but excluded from the value of construction work done. For 1992, receipts from the sale of land were not collected separately but are still excluded from the value of construction work done. All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation.

The data in this report are estimated from a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The relative standard error shown in the tables is a measure of sampling variability. Descriptions of the sampling, estimating procedures, and data reliability are included in the introduction.

¹*Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	10 090	257 356	211 161	7 357 719	5 456 665	35 331 607	27 862 971	15 710 659	13 466 539
Alabama -----	149	4 268	3 644	87 067	63 395	441 340	357 941	221 984	159 968
Alaska -----	113	1 722	1 457	79 819	66 563	304 910	255 155	124 784	135 163
Arizona -----	148	4 407	3 506	122 025	84 767	641 021	498 799	283 205	222 005
Arkansas -----	109	2 377	1 999	49 708	37 736	309 543	258 050	138 037	131 545
California -----	896	15 532	11 925	578 104	399 164	2 728 254	2 081 139	1 156 590	979 020
Colorado -----	143	4 746	3 767	140 667	100 755	750 785	591 121	369 867	242 846
Connecticut -----	163	2 985	2 375	103 029	75 596	470 350	380 721	185 168	200 633
Delaware -----	30	1 398	1 083	40 362	26 273	193 292	160 517	92 853	(D)
District of Columbia -----	10	621	590	26 298	17 299	98 294	75 782	39 438	36 344
Florida -----	480	14 787	12 010	337 493	243 439	1 873 875	1 357 683	792 949	626 210
Georgia -----	264	8 445	7 116	169 464	127 661	984 560	740 535	399 994	365 730
Hawaii -----	43	3 112	2 452	139 030	96 974	647 353	487 203	286 912	241 673
Idaho -----	76	2 016	1 651	49 216	38 248	222 451	180 937	133 212	63 703
Illinois -----	437	10 569	8 553	383 089	279 735	1 702 714	1 359 777	826 038	596 052
Indiana -----	197	5 433	4 396	176 822	133 438	764 057	605 555	296 151	329 793
Iowa -----	158	5 031	4 301	130 529	104 682	752 552	579 143	295 600	311 987
Kansas -----	135	4 244	3 484	102 295	74 510	486 382	375 575	216 885	203 048
Kentucky -----	208	4 973	4 210	125 218	93 581	681 319	529 503	258 888	301 448
Louisiana -----	132	6 643	5 619	128 191	96 432	671 009	567 993	247 199	336 053
Maine -----	70	2 691	2 168	72 449	55 427	234 715	202 932	142 760	79 267
Maryland -----	180	6 920	5 455	192 089	126 721	789 534	605 359	390 528	237 599
Massachusetts -----	230	2 858	2 285	91 552	70 332	415 591	336 260	214 453	134 554
Michigan -----	309	6 279	5 168	196 185	157 227	971 986	770 751	429 296	368 623
Minnesota -----	274	6 480	5 418	235 421	182 840	1 114 373	876 457	550 922	389 903
Mississippi -----	137	3 757	3 102	79 053	57 313	422 708	333 542	145 601	202 655
Missouri -----	188	5 059	4 153	152 386	117 220	778 504	577 631	313 863	292 881
Montana -----	90	1 603	1 359	49 428	38 788	223 102	181 036	124 535	65 957
Nebraska -----	69	2 237	1 888	58 333	43 602	316 362	246 376	123 144	123 860
Nevada -----	72	1 641	1 353	55 930	44 651	232 688	202 418	128 257	89 509
New Hampshire -----	69	1 270	1 007	40 732	29 622	155 132	133 850	84 442	(D)
New Jersey -----	335	5 671	4 563	209 177	158 444	862 976	696 549	430 226	284 657
New Mexico -----	51	2 160	1 885	48 647	33 943	214 925	178 548	101 537	78 701
New York -----	536	10 744	8 563	377 271	281 816	1 650 334	1 374 730	862 025	558 087
North Carolina -----	324	9 090	7 553	202 792	146 754	1 013 997	788 777	417 695	424 630
North Dakota -----	43	1 154	1 022	30 651	26 297	153 581	123 121	82 621	43 389
Ohio -----	375	10 672	8 699	355 290	261 707	1 750 712	1 391 058	610 619	821 258
Oklahoma -----	151	3 013	2 518	69 503	50 930	380 351	322 154	142 057	185 350
Oregon -----	244	2 652	2 167	74 389	56 539	342 873	281 363	158 185	140 286
Pennsylvania -----	418	10 929	9 014	327 089	251 288	1 504 733	1 213 437	733 947	549 884
Rhode Island -----	29	826	644	27 075	20 213	104 286	86 445	58 181	(D)
South Carolina -----	121	3 169	2 590	66 235	47 672	369 917	272 789	134 997	144 740
South Dakota -----	106	1 532	1 330	34 355	27 051	175 209	146 056	92 626	53 915
Tennessee -----	191	5 965	5 042	145 517	108 095	795 924	620 940	315 579	325 920
Texas -----	576	20 232	17 249	442 990	332 543	2 227 024	1 790 446	910 065	930 340
Utah -----	75	2 514	2 058	67 241	50 953	299 262	224 831	141 384	118 421
Vermont -----	23	270	217	7 331	4 822	31 364	27 268	11 738	16 932
Virginia -----	358	8 856	7 209	205 941	149 691	905 678	722 444	412 764	341 258
Washington -----	259	5 756	4 629	198 551	147 174	861 134	703 861	457 095	314 290
West Virginia -----	78	2 275	1 871	65 144	49 251	263 172	211 476	138 699	104 710
Wisconsin -----	152	4 548	3 803	179 156	142 956	914 358	667 240	419 075	319 938
Wyoming -----	66	1 222	1 041	31 392	24 533	131 040	109 695	65 992	45 628

1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††					B	G	M
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
7 468 636	7 334 384	1 126 315	1 281 549	13 727 083	284 380	34 161 427	17 119 634	(Z)	(Z)	1	U.S.
83 399	101 468	8 774	15 274	219 531	3 587	371 534	143 253	3	2	5	AL
49 755	35 533	11 498	18 089	172 845	1 803	349 103	216 423	6	4	4	AK
142 222	112 819	28 556	14 021	155 220	5 632	745 440	356 455	3	2	6	AZ
51 492	52 644	6 234	13 297	156 407	2 235	224 796	99 780	6	6	9	AR
647 115	657 107	151 216	53 078	796 443	18 748	2 975 885	1 591 856	2	1	9	CA
159 663	108 887	29 939	37 962	256 278	5 704	649 841	334 029	3	3	13	CO
89 629	81 453	19 514	18 211	181 806	4 047	528 259	285 564	3	2	8	CT
32 775	39 994	9 275	9 226	92 091	1 666	178 818	70 430	3	2	5	DE
22 512	37 425	4 120	1 892	20 150	917	81 401	41 299	4	3	1	DC
516 192	413 282	62 257	71 220	719 990	17 238	1 881 250	923 701	2	1	4	FL
244 025	152 461	17 064	30 489	368 391	8 121	913 408	417 591	2	2	4	GA
160 150	107 779	17 625	16 412	137 916	1 110	166 074	83 007	2	1	3	HI
41 514	38 785	8 092	16 675	147 690	1 060	107 029	60 554	4	4	6	ID
342 937	340 277	68 700	51 673	630 121	11 351	1 543 635	798 258	2	1	4	IL
158 502	159 992	22 870	38 978	226 577	4 973	569 333	286 203	3	2	2	IN
173 409	122 042	11 818	30 884	338 597	3 798	475 127	215 036	3	2	10	IA
110 807	112 293	11 919	34 545	269 217	4 497	603 805	284 318	3	3	6	KS
151 816	115 644	18 058	33 811	309 898	4 455	568 250	270 106	3	2	5	KY
103 016	89 397	16 685	31 565	350 606	7 051	737 252	313 860	3	3	8	LA
31 783	59 004	6 988	10 532	121 212	2 152	192 991	106 208	3	4	10	ME
184 175	173 233	31 783	22 657	375 810	7 755	914 366	471 093	2	2	2	MD
79 331	88 514	9 812	12 370	171 920	3 991	508 928	262 652	4	2	7	MA
201 236	219 077	29 901	33 372	412 711	5 636	859 953	423 737	3	2	4	MI
237 916	235 028	38 908	43 402	394 975	7 869	1 224 946	631 481	4	1	4	MN
89 166	129 018	13 454	13 881	145 096	3 369	298 284	153 945	4	5	5	MS
200 873	144 806	19 910	36 260	292 171	6 123	769 810	396 673	3	3	7	MO
42 065	46 724	8 874	20 079	116 238	1 616	199 781	135 273	5	4	11	MT
69 987	63 512	7 091	11 625	111 185	2 032	208 193	86 932	6	8	13	NE
30 270	51 781	8 980	9 371	116 561	1 980	301 240	171 391	5	3	20	NV
21 282	35 615	8 252	5 034	82 880	2 222	211 118	115 444	5	5	7	NH
166 427	192 844	28 662	23 568	285 389	7 016	838 067	469 724	2	2	3	NJ
36 377	19 469	5 275	10 484	128 640	2 744	291 476	137 171	3	2	9	NM
275 604	297 721	47 639	36 488	509 890	14 372	1 689 221	907 846	2	3	4	NY
225 220	269 091	26 336	42 067	528 383	8 567	837 893	375 077	2	3	8	NC
30 460	21 293	7 212	6 659	82 243	1 604	176 959	92 859	5	4	7	ND
359 654	364 139	34 143	56 368	523 522	9 488	1 285 954	601 745	1	1	4	OH
58 198	80 377	11 093	14 428	132 258	3 048	323 558	164 600	3	2	12	OK
61 510	73 161	15 652	9 074	102 421	2 775	352 965	199 976	4	3	14	OR
291 296	296 866	42 620	46 448	577 964	12 701	1 654 971	882 588	2	2	4	PA
17 840	13 746	4 905	3 506	68 874	764	102 715	66 265	6	3	11	RI
97 128	79 781	7 769	16 440	136 191	4 786	481 091	195 099	4	3	4	SC
29 153	43 385	5 000	10 775	87 289	1 160	117 959	79 109	8	6	17	SD
174 984	154 802	17 592	35 425	332 390	6 674	748 872	316 690	2	1	5	TN
436 577	431 170	69 526	81 505	755 544	31 776	3 069 721	1 404 933	2	1	4	TX
74 431	61 151	10 802	17 357	175 181	2 076	245 015	140 650	4	2	11	UT
4 097	11 508	467	1 404	27 745	308	32 411	17 772	9	12	14	VT
183 234	232 034	22 245	23 962	455 888	9 218	909 538	459 291	3	2	6	VA
157 273	194 780	17 562	37 504	313 786	4 599	603 218	339 452	3	2	3	WA
51 696	49 196	7 953	10 481	151 129	1 793	209 236	121 143	3	3	2	WV
247 118	306 308	29 953	34 240	379 937	4 381	662 689	314 077	2	1	5	WI
21 346	15 969	5 738	7 477	81 885	1 768	168 028	86 992	8	4	18	WY

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	1992	1987	1982	1977	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1992	1987	1982	1977
Number of establishments in business during year	10 090	10 986	10 111	11 748	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners	2 130	1 637	2 077	4 341	4	6	4	4
All employees**	257 356	284 380	212 610	267 917	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Construction workers:								
March	151 138	173 163	123 961	158 199	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
May	231 255	254 289	189 782	250 034	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
August	249 673	282 993	219 168	280 744	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
November	212 577	246 032	184 490	241 713	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Average	211 161	239 111	180 303	232 810	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Other employees:								
March	45 552	43 982	32 162	32 875	1	1	1	1
May	46 087	44 909	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August	47 141	46 761	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November	46 000	45 410	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average	46 195	45 268	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	7 357 719	7 041 109	3 989 211	3 595 809	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Payroll, construction workers	5 456 665	5 397 159	3 138 381	2 927 185	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Payroll, other employees	1 901 055	1 643 949	850 829	668 624	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
First-quarter payroll, all employees	1 197 834	1 216 316	664 357	546 790	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Fringe benefits, all employees	2 140 510	1 708 196	770 436	722 131	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Legally required expenditures	1 281 011	1 083 019	567 356	411 917	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Voluntary expenditures	859 499	625 177	203 079	310 214	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Dollar value of business done	36 645 834	35 528 035	19 035 172	15 620 916	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Value of construction work	35 331 607	34 161 427	18 157 364	15 021 207	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	7 334 384	7 065 089	2 950 376	2 935 619	1	1	1	(Z)
Other business receipts	1 314 227	1 366 608	877 808	599 709	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	27 862 971	27 983 839	14 987 471	12 546 357	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Value added††	15 710 659	17 119 634	8 633 319	7 641 218	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Selected costs	20 935 175	18 408 401	10 401 853	7 979 699	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Materials, components, and supplies	12 255 699	11 067 102	6 304 529	4 917 779	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Construction work subcontracted out to others	7 468 636	6 177 587	3 169 893	2 474 851	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	1 210 841	1 163 712	927 431	587 069	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Electricity	124 013	103 582	82 831	46 713	1	1	1	1
Natural and manufactured gas	97 409	76 196	69 168	35 036	1	1	1	(Z)
Gasoline and diesel fuel	866 660	886 197	709 441	438 500	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
On highway use	380 351	397 964	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	486 309	488 233	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	122 759	97 736	65 990	66 867	1	1	1	(NA)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	1 126 315	1 258 625	621 502	543 662	1	1	1	(Z)
For machinery and equipment	1 027 376	1 178 028	582 027	519 027	1	1	1	(Z)
For buildings	98 939	80 597	39 475	24 635	2	2	2	1
Selected purchased services	1 265 448	1 432 867	873 430	764 247	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Communication services	117 162	88 693	56 235	39 975	1	1	1	1
Repairs to buildings and other structures	30 941	34 023	23 825	14 918	3	5	2	1
Repairs to machinery and equipment	1 117 346	1 310 151	793 369	709 354	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	35 331 607	34 161 427	18 157 364	15 021 207	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Government owned	26 731 222	24 112 623	12 897 206	10 326 924	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Federal	3 499 084	4 688 600	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	23 232 139	19 424 023	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	8 600 385	10 048 803	5 260 158	4 694 283	1	1	1	(Z)

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	13 164 567	10 241 436	1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	1 281 549	1 353 924	1	1
New	912 442	1 070 253	1	1
Used	369 106	283 670	2	2
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	719 033	539 596	2	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	13 727 083	11 055 764	1	1
Depreciation charges during year	1 263 009	1 166 397	1	1
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	851 124	833 503	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	71 754	115 374	4	2
New buildings and other structures	61 486	100 775	4	2
Used buildings and other structures.....	10 269	14 598	10	10
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	25 655	15 201	10	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	897 223	933 676	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	70 996	69 506	2	2
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	12 313 443	9 407 933	1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	1 209 794	1 238 550	1	1
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	850 957	969 478	1	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	214 350	261 602	2	2
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	358 837	269 072	2	2
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	693 377	524 395	2	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	12 829 860	10 122 087	1	1
Depreciation charges during year	1 192 013	1 096 890	1	1

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1991

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	10 090	1
Value of construction work	35 331 607	(Z)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	3 021	2
Value of construction work	17 726 394	(Z)
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	360 526	1
End of 1991, materials and supplies	347 640	1
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	3 863	2
Value of construction work	12 626 335	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	3 206	2
Value of construction work	4 978 878	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	10 090	(S)	1 999	1 768	1 705	725	400	101	14	4
All employees**	257 356	7 299	13 171	23 958	53 223	49 934	59 446	34 154	9 957	6 213
Payroll, all employees	7 357 719	131 907	284 531	627 188	1 501 429	1 473 015	1 839 625	1 059 594	322 190	118 240
Dollar value of business done	36 645 834	718 555	1 382 293	2 973 774	7 161 223	7 356 397	9 554 888	5 242 036	1 663 828	592 840
Value of construction work	35 331 607	711 820	1 362 783	2 914 985	6 929 669	7 099 422	9 103 672	5 049 460	1 571 577	588 220
Net value of construction work†	27 862 971	642 414	1 182 408	2 469 652	5 648 493	5 628 429	7 001 587	3 669 890	1 173 224	446 875
Value added††	15 710 659	370 132	702 597	1 461 986	3 172 047	3 125 381	3 941 824	2 207 073	519 394	210 225
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	13 466 539	279 017	499 322	1 066 455	2 708 000	2 760 023	3 510 979	1 655 393	746 081	241 270
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	7 468 636	69 406	180 375	445 333	1 281 176	1 470 993	2 102 085	1 379 570	398 353	141 345
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	1 126 315	29 054	43 818	99 644	212 195	219 917	312 939	159 356	32 513	16 880
Capital expenditures, other than land	1 281 549	(S)	44 002	129 284	227 568	260 442	347 135	177 835	42 578	19 973
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	13 727 083	299 961	591 175	1 210 881	2 593 553	2 692 723	3 697 798	1 816 153	568 340	256 499
1987										
All employees**	284 380	7 350	14 478	28 050	59 272	52 371	65 494	32 984	15 278	9 101
Value of construction work	34 161 427	750 092	1 417 247	2 920 330	6 679 445	6 687 998	8 793 694	4 264 594	2 648 025	(D)
Value added††	17 119 634	405 181	760 254	1 547 169	3 513 617	3 337 470	4 197 614	2 105 676	780 760	471 892
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	(Z)	4	5	3	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	(Z)	6	5	3	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	1	(S)	12	7	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics by Size Class of the Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments	10 090	(S)	(S)	(S)	1 575	1 571	1 310	1 723	1 040	797	885
All employees**	257 356	(S)	(S)	(S)	4 855	8 115	12 584	27 836	30 517	40 451	131 263
Payroll, all employees	7 357 719	(S)	(S)	(S)	65 958	152 136	241 357	697 917	824 443	1 156 372	4 203 026
Dollar value of business done	36 645 834	(S)	(S)	(S)	264 152	568 422	924 281	2 758 092	3 705 964	5 638 223	22 723 714
Value of construction work	35 331 607	(S)	(S)	(S)	260 190	562 565	909 828	2 695 152	3 597 794	5 483 068	21 760 771
Net value of construction work†	27 862 971	(S)	(S)	(S)	245 304	511 784	827 640	2 375 435	3 026 813	4 463 571	16 354 453
Value added††	15 710 659	(S)	(S)	(S)	143 048	310 771	507 563	1 478 664	1 752 513	2 433 713	9 048 202
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	13 466 539	(S)	(S)	(S)	106 218	206 869	334 529	959 710	1 382 470	2 185 013	8 269 194
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	7 468 636	(S)	(S)	(S)	14 886	50 781	82 188	319 717	570 981	1 019 497	5 406 318
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	1 126 315	(S)	(S)	(S)	11 322	18 490	34 703	86 382	126 959	168 518	677 637
Capital expenditures, other than land	1 281 549	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	22 312	44 761	105 493	127 917	212 678	752 726
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	13 727 083	(S)	(S)	(S)	146 118	238 306	433 650	1 188 353	1 506 648	2 117 217	8 065 514
1987											
All employees**	284 380	(S)	(S)	(S)	4 430	10 235	16 110	34 213	35 192	43 497	138 794
Value of construction work	34 161 427	(S)	(S)	(S)	219 929	637 475	1 170 900	3 154 534	3 885 084	5 312 512	19 718 930
Value added††	17 119 634	(S)	(S)	(S)	139 383	361 446	658 332	1 746 012	2 094 871	2 712 861	9 368 124
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	(Z)	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	6	5	3	1	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	(Z)	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	5	5	3	2	1	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	1	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	15	11	8	3	1	(Z)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1992								
Value of construction work	35 331 607	17 834 661	10 724 920	6 759 674	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1
Building construction	475 842	379 161	71 006	25 675	3	3	7	6
Nonbuilding construction	34 843 413	17 455 500	10 653 914	6 733 999	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	29 793 619	14 359 566	9 311 136	6 122 917	(Z)	(Z)	1	1
Airport runways and related work	1 368 143	781 814	412 344	173 985	1	1	1	2
Private driveways and parking areas	507 930	246 067	152 648	109 215	2	1	5	4
Recreational facilities	184 789	145 417	24 096	15 276	3	3	5	6
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	1 167 115	704 994	325 627	136 494	1	2	3	5
Conservation and development construction	199 028	151 198	28 868	18 962	2	2	3	8
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	1 006 553	705 539	227 594	73 420	1	1	2	2
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	662 477	462 082	148 696	51 699	1	1	2	3
Water mains and related facilities	344 076	243 457	78 898	21 721	2	2	3	4
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	184 682	93 462	87 797	3 423	1	1	(Z)	16
Other nonbuilding construction	431 553	267 442	83 804	80 306	1	2	2	2
Construction work, n.s.k.	12 353	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	34 161 427	19 135 235	9 176 728	5 315 634	(Z)	(Z)	1	1
Building construction	671 861	512 128	132 407	27 326	2	2	3	7
Nonbuilding construction	32 955 736	18 623 107	9 044 321	5 288 308	(Z)	(Z)	1	1
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	28 123 431	15 133 932	8 206 617	4 782 881	(Z)	(Z)	1	1
Airport runways and related work	123 809	43 347	55 522	24 940	4	11	(Z)	3
Private driveways and parking areas	607 665	383 184	121 837	102 643	2	3	3	2
Recreational facilities	183 363	133 287	25 719	24 356	4	4	5	18
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	1 152 276	816 236	241 201	94 838	1	1	1	2
Conservation and development construction	177 865	145 849	21 111	10 904	4	4	4	16
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	1 112 314	863 037	176 283	72 992	1	1	1	2
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	745 049	581 465	111 974	51 609	1	1	1	2
Water mains and related facilities	367 265	281 572	64 309	21 383	2	2	1	3
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	110 885	92 276	14 827	3 781	2	2	6	6
Other nonbuilding construction	1 364 128	1 011 956	181 196	170 973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Construction work, n.s.k.	533 828	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1992

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	10 090	257 356	7 357 719	35 331 607	29 863 743	27 862 971	15 710 659	7 468 636	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments not specializing by type	121	4 758	149 953	735 830	(NA)	551 545	314 530	184 286	3	5	7
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	9 969	252 598	7 207 767	34 595 777	29 863 743	27 311 426	15 396 129	7 284 351	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED WORK SUCH AS INSTALLATION OF GUARD RAILS, HIGHWAY SIGNS, LIGHTING, ETC.											
All establishments specializing in type	9 705	248 924	7 077 401	33 814 238	29 304 067	26 773 066	15 113 447	7 041 172	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	6 136	111 503	3 043 874	14 440 562	14 440 562	11 703 590	6 631 229	2 736 972	1	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	983	37 988	1 099 270	5 478 803	5 181 390	4 335 149	2 402 464	1 143 654	1	1	(Z)
80 to 89 percent specialization	698	29 984	858 032	4 182 033	3 492 595	3 251 726	1 886 531	930 307	1	1	1
70 to 79 percent specialization	617	22 489	693 681	3 108 301	2 282 744	2 410 349	1 486 877	697 952	1	1	1
60 to 69 percent specialization	687	29 461	835 560	3 988 689	2 517 236	3 085 584	1 585 760	903 105	1	1	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	583	17 499	546 984	2 615 850	1 389 540	1 986 667	1 120 585	629 183	2	1	1
AIRPORT RUNWAYS AND RELATED WORK											
All establishments specializing in type	96	3 410	125 249	759 710	538 418	518 262	270 257	241 448	2	1	(Z)
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	36	648	20 172	110 161	110 161	93 282	45 996	16 879	4	3	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	6	337	9 935	41 409	39 348	(D)	19 873	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	12	438	19 217	97 085	78 452	(D)	48 773	(D)	7	3	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	*13	199	*6 410	23 245	16 271	(D)	*13 390	(D)	24	27	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	21	1 479	56 951	431 779	262 710	241 188	121 813	190 592	3	1	(Z)
51 to 59 percent specialization	8	310	12 564	56 031	31 475	(D)	20 413	(D)	2	1	(D)

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Employment for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers ¹				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—					
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
United States	10 090	211 161	151 138	231 255	249 673	212 577	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Alabama	149	3 644	3 146	3 768	3 965	3 698	9	3	3	3	3	3
Alaska	113	1 457	957	1 738	2 182	951	13	6	10	6	4	9
Arizona	148	3 506	2 841	3 792	3 835	3 555	12	3	3	3	4	3
Arkansas	109	1 999	1 643	2 104	2 289	1 958	13	5	6	5	6	5
California	896	11 925	10 082	12 500	13 441	11 679	5	2	2	2	2	2
Colorado	143	3 767	2 482	4 240	4 739	3 605	11	3	3	4	4	4
Connecticut	163	2 375	1 475	2 771	2 859	2 395	9	3	3	3	3	3
Delaware	30	1 083	534	1 224	1 404	1 171	12	3	4	4	4	2
District of Columbia	10	590	578	602	554	624	22	3	3	3	4	4
Florida	480	12 010	11 103	12 200	12 402	12 334	7	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	264	7 116	5 627	9 687	6 767	6 380	10	2	2	2	3	3
Hawaii	43	2 452	2 528	2 478	2 462	2 341	19	1	1	1	3	1
Idaho	76	1 651	1 265	1 834	1 994	1 513	10	4	4	5	5	5
Illinois	437	8 553	3 858	10 105	11 646	8 606	8	2	2	2	2	2
Indiana	197	4 396	2 497	4 990	5 566	4 533	11	3	4	3	3	4
Iowa	158	4 301	1 909	6 260	5 301	3 735	10	3	3	2	3	3
Kansas	135	3 484	2 510	3 321	5 032	3 072	13	3	3	4	3	2
Kentucky	208	4 210	2 860	4 394	5 026	4 559	9	3	2	3	3	4
Louisiana	132	5 619	5 012	5 889	6 162	5 414	14	2	2	3	2	3
Maine	70	2 168	1 481	2 296	2 525	2 371	13	3	2	3	3	4
Maryland	180	5 455	4 192	5 312	5 758	6 557	9	2	2	2	2	3
Massachusetts	230	2 285	1 181	2 396	2 871	2 692	9	4	5	4	4	4
Michigan	309	5 168	2 135	5 959	7 207	5 372	7	3	4	3	3	3
Minnesota	274	5 418	2 109	6 365	7 999	5 200	9	4	5	4	4	4
Mississippi	137	3 102	2 556	3 292	3 397	3 162	13	4	4	4	4	4
Missouri	188	4 153	2 855	4 669	5 427	3 663	10	3	3	3	3	3
Montana	90	1 359	820	1 588	1 816	1 213	14	5	5	4	5	7
Nebraska	69	1 888	1 025	2 172	2 362	1 993	14	6	7	6	6	6
Nevada	72	1 353	998	1 457	1 533	1 425	20	5	5	7	5	4
New Hampshire	69	1 007	441	1 111	1 379	1 099	20	5	9	5	5	5
New Jersey	335	4 563	3 059	4 964	5 291	4 937	7	2	3	2	3	3
New Mexico	51	1 885	1 697	2 010	2 012	1 820	21	3	3	3	3	3
New York	536	8 563	4 738	9 791	10 889	8 834	6	2	3	3	3	2
North Carolina	324	7 553	6 316	7 834	8 247	7 814	9	2	2	3	3	2
North Dakota	43	1 022	436	1 255	1 564	832	19	5	9	4	4	6
Ohio	375	8 699	4 494	9 865	11 021	9 415	5	2	2	2	1	2
Oklahoma	151	2 518	2 309	2 549	2 661	2 551	11	3	3	3	3	4
Oregon	244	2 167	2 242	2 019	2 591	1 815	9	4	3	5	4	4
Pennsylvania	418	9 014	5 648	10 049	11 046	9 312	7	2	3	2	2	2
Rhode Island	29	644	299	714	788	775	12	6	7	6	6	6
South Carolina	121	2 590	2 301	2 611	2 797	2 652	13	4	5	4	4	4
South Dakota	106	1 330	761	1 588	1 719	1 250	16	8	7	10	9	10
Tennessee	191	5 042	3 708	5 320	5 579	5 560	10	2	2	2	2	2
Texas	576	17 249	16 156	17 358	18 192	17 288	6	2	1	2	2	2
Utah	75	2 058	1 464	2 299	2 581	1 888	9	4	5	5	5	3
Vermont	23	217	82	216	295	277	35	7	10	7	7	8
Virginia	358	7 209	5 878	7 571	7 945	7 440	9	3	3	3	3	3
Washington	259	4 629	3 503	4 739	5 584	4 692	10	2	3	2	3	3
West Virginia	78	1 871	1 289	2 168	2 117	1 908	13	2	3	2	2	3
Wisconsin	152	3 803	1 369	4 640	5 437	3 766	11	2	5	2	2	2
Wyoming	66	1 041	689	1 178	1 415	883	20	7	5	6	9	7

¹Construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Table 10. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
	A	B	C	D	E					
United States	35 331 607	10 029	32 307 789	1 817	3 023 818	34 161 427	3.4	(Z)	(Z)	1
Alabama	475 096	149	415 109	34	59 987	433 635	9.6	2	2	2
Alaska	309 021	113	304 910	*4	*4 110	320 912	-3.7	4	4	61
Arizona	656 360	146	623 403	25	32 956	782 223	-16.1	2	2	1
Arkansas	373 169	109	299 365	47	73 804	313 442	19.1	5	6	10
California	2 588 169	896	2 559 901	45	28 268	3 058 330	-15.4	1	1	10
Colorado	836 113	143	664 564	20	171 550	525 537	59.1	2	3	(Z)
Connecticut	510 043	163	456 322	35	53 721	536 143	-4.9	2	2	1
Delaware	193 788	30	135 562	33	58 226	155 907	24.3	2	2	3
District of Columbia	119 047	10	80 938	26	38 109	117 988	.9	2	4	1
Florida	1 908 356	479	1 792 020	33	116 336	1 913 657	-3	1	1	1
Georgia	946 078	262	842 407	47	103 671	1 018 646	-7.1	2	2	(Z)
Hawaii	(D)	43	(D)	1	(D)	183 157	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	239 844	76	188 543	40	51 300	107 123	123.9	3	3	6
Illinois	1 677 302	437	1 646 616	49	30 686	1 569 568	6.9	1	1	23
Indiana	760 743	197	715 124	39	45 619	559 660	35.9	2	2	1
Iowa	668 126	156	626 196	49	41 930	390 521	71.1	2	2	3
Kansas	497 676	132	417 430	36	80 246	501 935	-8	1	2	1
Kentucky	663 008	204	592 748	47	70 260	628 464	5.5	2	2	(Z)
Louisiana	617 647	132	579 282	19	38 365	682 748	-9.5	3	3	(Z)
Maine	182 488	70	(D)	14	(D)	187 286	-2.6	4	(D)	(D)
Maryland	757 671	178	641 911	58	115 760	985 311	-23.1	2	2	1
Massachusetts	391 230	230	372 682	25	18 548	515 233	-24.1	2	3	(Z)
Michigan	883 064	308	843 639	21	39 426	886 949	-4	2	2	(Z)
Minnesota	1 007 238	273	977 621	21	29 617	793 746	26.9	1	1	(Z)
Mississippi	450 990	137	396 838	32	54 153	326 181	38.3	4	4	3
Missouri	727 624	175	605 233	65	122 391	615 772	18.2	3	3	5
Montana	222 444	90	203 806	25	18 638	216 385	2.8	4	4	6
Nebraska	305 908	67	267 977	60	37 931	217 169	40.9	11	12	2
Nevada	275 820	72	230 385	34	45 436	304 094	-9.3	3	3	1
New Hampshire	121 496	68	98 881	18	22 616	168 189	-27.8	6	7	(Z)
New Jersey	867 559	333	793 002	59	74 557	902 345	-3.9	2	2	6
New Mexico	298 628	51	212 776	30	85 852	359 065	-16.8	2	2	5
New York	1 672 160	535	1 601 284	35	70 876	1 770 316	-5.5	3	3	1
North Carolina	1 027 842	323	944 124	50	83 719	842 480	22.0	2	2	1
North Dakota	145 139	43	112 641	16	32 497	162 497	-10.7	3	4	1
Ohio	1 672 846	373	1 630 308	56	42 538	1 130 000	48.0	1	1	3
Oklahoma	454 325	151	355 362	31	98 962	380 357	19.4	2	2	1
Oregon	343 740	242	313 382	26	30 359	351 618	-2.2	3	3	4
Pennsylvania	1 529 718	406	1 439 824	45	89 894	1 540 843	-7	2	2	2
Rhode Island	95 862	29	91 129	13	4 733	103 845	-7.7	3	3	1
South Carolina	357 607	120	308 578	50	49 029	477 678	-25.1	2	3	1
South Dakota	232 408	106	167 939	37	64 469	160 339	44.9	5	7	3
Tennessee	790 059	191	742 209	55	47 850	663 695	19.0	1	2	7
Texas	2 349 559	576	2 206 282	35	143 277	3 254 870	-27.8	1	1	(Z)
Utah	280 297	75	273 815	10	6 482	271 274	3.3	2	2	1
Vermont	(D)	23	(D)	14	(D)	80 397	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	985 669	357	829 281	72	156 387	1 065 667	-7.5	2	2	1
Washington	742 738	259	659 217	44	83 520	524 858	41.5	2	2	1
West Virginia	285 406	78	225 437	67	59 969	304 005	-6.1	2	3	3
Wisconsin	858 386	152	846 035	26	12 351	596 792	43.8	1	1	17
Wyoming	175 782	61	130 299	44	45 482	202 552	-13.2	3	4	3

Table 11. Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind-of-Business Activity: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
All kinds of business	36 645 834	35 528 035	(Z)	(Z)
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS				
General building contractor	194 467	273 063	4	2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS				
Excavating, earthmoving, and land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings	317 479	1 863 206	2	1
Heavy construction contractor	2 597 496	2 894 429	1	1
Highway and street general contractor	19 303 233	19 243 208	(Z)	(Z)
Paving contractor	12 265 997	8 877 237	1	1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Asphalt contractor, private driveways and parking areas	172 646	(NA)	3	(NA)
Excavating, earth and land clearing contractor, connected with buildings	188 810	165 463	2	3
Other construction activities	315 679	553 351	3	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Manufacturing	545 345	519 006	(Z)	1
Mining services	283 645	143 004	1	1
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others	111 751	142 125	3	2
Retail trade	170 774	97 934	2	2
Other business activities	168 057	443 596	2	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	10 455	312 414	31	2

Table 12. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Selected statistics	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	25.5	25.9	1
Number of construction workers	20.9	21.8	1
Number of all other employees	4.6	4.1	1
Payroll, all employees \$1,000 ..	729.2	640.9	1
Payroll, construction workers do ..	540.8	491.3	1
Payroll, other employees do ..	188.4	149.6	1
Dollar value of business done do ..	3 631.8	3 233.9	1
Value of construction work do ..	3 501.5	3 109.5	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 334.6	1 113.3	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	740.2	562.3	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	111.6	114.6	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	127.0	123.2	2
Gross book value of depreciable assets	1 360.4	1 006.4	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees \$1,000 ..	28.6	24.8	(Z)
Dollar value of business done do ..	142.4	124.9	(Z)
Value added†† do ..	61.0	60.2	(Z)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers \$1,000 ..	25.8	22.6	(Z)
Value of construction work do ..	167.3	142.9	(Z)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees \$1,000 ..	41.2	36.3	(Z)
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.208	.206	(Z)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.381	.358	(Z)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.211	.181	(Z)
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.208	.207	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.032	.037	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	25.5	28.6	167.3	.208	.381	.211	.208	.032
Alabama	28.7	20.4	121.1	.197	.362	.189	.230	.020
Alaska	15.2	46.4	209.3	.262	.443	.163	.117	.038
Arizona	29.8	27.7	182.8	.190	.346	.222	.176	.045
Arkansas	21.8	20.9	154.8	.161	.425	.166	.170	.020
California	17.3	37.2	228.8	.212	.359	.237	.241	.055
Colorado	33.1	29.6	199.3	.187	.323	.213	.145	.040
Connecticut	18.3	34.5	198.0	.219	.427	.191	.173	.041
Delaware	46.2	28.9	178.5	.209	(D)	.170	.207	.048
District of Columbia	71.3	36.5	166.6	.268	.370	.229	.381	.042
Florida	30.6	23.0	156.0	.180	.334	.275	.221	.033
Georgia	32.0	20.1	138.4	.172	.371	.248	.155	.017
Hawaii	71.6	44.7	264.0	.215	.373	.247	.166	.027
Idaho	26.4	24.4	134.7	.221	.286	.187	.174	.036
Illinois	24.2	36.2	199.1	.225	.350	.201	.200	.040
Indiana	27.6	32.5	173.8	.231	.432	.207	.209	.030
Iowa	31.9	25.9	175.0	.173	.415	.230	.162	.016
Kansas	31.4	24.1	139.6	.210	.417	.228	.231	.025
Kentucky	23.9	25.2	161.8	.184	.442	.223	.170	.027
Louisiana	50.4	19.3	119.4	.191	.501	.154	.133	.025
Maine	38.7	26.9	108.3	.309	.338	.135	.251	.030
Maryland	38.5	27.8	144.7	.243	.301	.233	.219	.040
Massachusetts	12.4	32.0	181.9	.220	.324	.191	.213	.024
Michigan	20.3	31.2	188.1	.202	.379	.207	.225	.031
Minnesota	23.6	36.3	205.7	.211	.350	.213	.211	.035
Mississippi	27.4	21.0	136.3	.187	.479	.211	.305	.032
Missouri	27.0	30.1	187.5	.196	.376	.258	.186	.026
Montana	17.9	30.8	164.2	.222	.296	.189	.209	.040
Nebraska	32.7	26.1	167.6	.184	.392	.221	.201	.022
Nevada	22.7	34.1	172.0	.240	.385	.130	.223	.039
New Hampshire	18.3	32.1	154.1	.263	(D)	.137	.230	.053
New Jersey	16.9	36.9	189.1	.242	.330	.193	.223	.033
New Mexico	42.5	22.5	114.0	.226	.366	.169	.091	.025
New York	20.1	35.1	192.7	.229	.338	.167	.180	.029
North Carolina	28.1	22.3	134.3	.200	.419	.222	.265	.026
North Dakota	27.0	26.6	150.3	.200	.283	.198	.139	.047
Ohio	28.5	33.3	201.3	.203	.469	.205	.208	.020
Oklahoma	19.9	23.1	151.1	.183	.487	.153	.211	.029
Oregon	10.9	28.1	158.2	.217	.409	.179	.213	.046
Pennsylvania	26.1	29.9	166.9	.217	.365	.194	.197	.028
Rhode Island	28.7	32.8	161.9	.260	(D)	.171	.132	.047
South Carolina	26.2	20.9	142.8	.179	.391	.263	.216	.021
South Dakota	14.5	22.4	131.7	.196	.308	.166	.248	.029
Tennessee	31.2	24.4	157.9	.183	.409	.220	.194	.022
Texas	35.1	21.9	129.1	.199	.418	.196	.194	.031
Utah	33.4	26.7	145.4	.225	.396	.249	.204	.036
Vermont	11.7	27.2	144.5	.234	.540	.131	.367	.015
Virginia	24.8	23.3	125.6	.227	.377	.202	.256	.025
Washington	22.2	34.5	186.0	.231	.365	.183	.226	.020
West Virginia	29.0	28.6	140.7	.248	.398	.196	.187	.030
Wisconsin	29.9	39.4	240.4	.196	.350	.270	.335	.033
Wyoming	18.4	25.7	125.9	.240	.348	.163	.122	.044

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

1. **New construction.** Includes the complete, original building of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.
2. **Additions, alterations, or reconstruction.** Includes construction work which adds to the value or useful life of an existing building or structure, or which adapts a building or structure to a new or different use. Included are "major replacements" of building systems such as the installation of a new roof or heating system and the resurfacing of streets or highways. This contrasts to the repair of a hole in a roof or the routine patching of highways and streets, which would be classified as maintenance and repair.
3. **Maintenance and repair.** Includes incidental construction work which keeps a property in ordinary working condition. Excluded are trash and snow removal, lawn maintenance and landscaping, and cleaning and janitorial services.

Number of establishments in business during year. Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Proprietors and working partners. These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners.

All employees. Comprises all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not.

All employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

Construction workers. Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers,

and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees. Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, and technical activities, as well as routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working foreman level.

Payroll. Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1992 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

Fringe benefits. Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1992 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

Legally required contributions. Includes Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, and State temporary disability payments.

Voluntary payments. Includes life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

Value of construction work done. Includes all value of construction work done during 1992 for construction work performed by general contractors and special trades contractors. Included is new construction, additions and alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Speculative builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in 1992 but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease.

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air-conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed.

Excluded was the cost of industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment which are not an integral part of a structure.

Other business receipts. Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work done. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Excluded was the value of construction work done and receipts from other business operations in foreign countries and non-operating income such as interest and dividends.

Net value of construction work. Derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted out to others from the value of construction work done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Value added. Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to dollar value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted out to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Selected costs. Represents the costs for materials, components, and supplies; costs for construction work subcontracted out to others; and costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental costs for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total costs to reporting establishments during 1992 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels. (Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts.)

- freight and other direct charges representing only amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company.
- costs for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings/structures for themselves which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, as well as costs for materials bought and resold to others.
- costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Excluded from this item are:

- industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment such as printing presses and computer systems, which are not an integral part of a structure.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

- all costs during 1992 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors.

Excluded from this item are:

- the costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies provided to a subcontractor for use. Such costs are reported under, "costs for materials, components, and supplies."
- costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- costs for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.
- costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal, and coke products.

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.

Includes all costs during 1992 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes costs for the rental of land. It also excludes costs under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

Selected purchased services. Includes all costs during 1992 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of

repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

Assets and depreciation. Refers to the original cost of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices and shops); stationary machinery (generators and shop equipment); mobile machinery (tractors and trucks); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) buildings and other structures, additions, and related facilities; and (2) machinery and equipment.

Respondents were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, and destroyed during 1992.

Capital expenditures. Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1992 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

If leasing arrangements met the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for a capital lease, respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value of that equipment or building as a fixed asset and capital expenditure if acquired during 1992.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

Inventories. Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Builders who built on their own account for sale were requested to exclude work in progress and finished units not sold from inventories.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Ownership of construction projects. Shows the distribution of the value of construction work done by ownership of the project; that is, Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken during the construction phase. Government owned projects are shown separately for Federal and State and local governments.

Value of construction work subcontracted in from others. Includes the value of construction work during 1992 for work done by reporting establishments as subcontractors. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

Types of construction. Provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1992. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose; i.e, office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by major purpose.

In addition, all respondents were requested to report the percentage of the value of construction work done for new construction, additions, alterations, or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of these terms.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached.** Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums.** Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives.** Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units other than attached single-family houses.
- **Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins.** Includes hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations. Also included are hotel and motel conference centers.
- **Other residential buildings.** Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Office buildings.** Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings which are three stories or more. Medical office buildings are reported under hospitals and institutional buildings.

- **Other commercial buildings, such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations.** Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the retail and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
 - **Industrial buildings.** Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that industrial parks should be classified under its primary usage such as warehouses, office space, commercial or industrial type buildings. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes are not included in this category but are reported under nonbuilding construction.
 - **Warehouses.** Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, mini-warehouses, and other such storage buildings.
 - **Religious buildings.** Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
 - **Educational buildings.** Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing or commercial establishment, are also included.
 - **Hospitals and institutional buildings.** Includes medical office buildings and all other buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
 - **Farm buildings, nonresidential.** Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
 - **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings.** Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities such as sports arenas, convention centers, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, fitness centers, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
 - **Other nonresidential buildings.** Includes nonresidential buildings which are not classified elsewhere such as fire stations, post offices, bus and air passenger terminals and hangars, and prisons.
- Nonbuilding construction:**
- **Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, and lighting.** Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control, and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
 - **Outdoor swimming pools.** Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
 - **Airport runways and related work.** Includes runways, taxiways, aprons, and related work.
 - **Private driveways and parking areas.** Includes all nonstructural parking areas and private driveways of all surface types.
 - **Fencing.** Includes all types of fencing.
 - **Recreational facilities.** Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
 - **Tunnels.** Includes highway, pedestrian, railroad, and water distribution tunnels.
 - **Bridges and elevated highways.** Includes viaducts and overpasses, roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
 - **Dam and reservoir construction.** Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
 - **Marine construction.** Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, and locks.
 - **Harbor and port facilities.** Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
 - **Conservation and development construction.** Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, jetties, breakwaters, and flood control projects.
 - **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities.** Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, and electric light and power facilities.
 - **Sewers, sewerlines, septic tanks, and related facilities.** Includes sanitary and storm sewers, pumping stations, septic systems, and related facilities.
 - **Water mains and related facilities.** Includes water supply systems, pumping stations, and related facilities.
 - **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines.** Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
 - **Urban mass transit.** Includes subways, trollies, street cars, and light rail systems.
 - **Railroad construction.** Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers for systems other than urban mass transit.
 - **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.** Includes coke ovens and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.

- **Power plants, nuclear.** Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Power plants, and cogeneration plants, except nuclear.** Includes electric and steam generating plants and cogenerating plants.
- **Sewage treatment plants.** Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water treatment plants.** Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Ships.** Includes special trade contractors working on ships and boats such as painters, carpenters, joiners, electricians, etc.
- **Other nonbuilding construction.** Includes all types of nonbuilding construction not included elsewhere.

Appendix B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	174	Masonry, Stone Work, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentry and Floor Work Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floor Work Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

The Census of Construction Industries is taken once every 5 years. The census covers all establishments engaged in construction, including:

- Building contractors
- Heavy construction contractors
- Special trade contractors (including plumbers, carpenters, painters, electricians)

Data products in the census of construction industries are issued in four publication series and in three media:

Printed reports	[P]
CD-ROM	[C]
Highlights online	[+]

Preliminary Industry Series (CC92-I-1(P) to -27(P))

(Available July 1994 through January 1995) [P] [C]

Twenty-six separate industry reports and a U.S. summary report, providing national statistics for establishments with payroll. Statistics shown for 1992 include:

- Number of establishments
- Number of employees
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done, by type of structure
- Selected operating costs

Final Industry Series (CC92-I-1 to -27)

(Available April 1995 through August 1995) [P] [C] [+]

Twenty-six separate industry reports and a U.S. summary report, providing statistics for the Nation and individual States on establishments with payroll. These reports update figures from the preliminary industry series (employment, payroll, value of construction, etc.) and provide measures of the following:

- Capital expenditures
- Inventories
- Industry profiles
- Assets
- Depreciation
- And much more

Geographic Area Series (CC92-A-1 to -10)

(Available August 1995 through December 1995) [P] [C] [+]

Nine reports on the construction industries, representing each census geographic division, and a U.S. summary report. Regional reports provide detailed data for States and metropolitan areas.

Subject Report—Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation (CC92-S-1)

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

One report providing selected national statistics for each industry by legal form of organization and type of operation. This report includes data for establishments with and without payroll. Data in this report include—

- Employment
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done
- Selected operating costs

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

The census of construction industries is part of the 1992 Economic Census. The economic census is conducted at 5-year intervals in years ending in 2 and 7 and consists of eight separate censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries
- Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

...plus several related programs: enterprise statistics; information on minority-owned and women-owned businesses; and the census of outlying areas, including separate economic census of Puerto Rico and other outlying areas. The census of agriculture and census of governments are conducted separately.

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

Order forms for the specific reports and other data products may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300. If you have any questions, call Census Customer Services 1-301-457-4100.